

Coat

**Roberti Whittintoni Stanbzigianis Super  
Accidentibus vltima Recognitio.** ∞ ∞



*Secreta mea  
mihi  
Hollands*

0 3 0

Tho: Baker Coll: 90: Pocius eiectus.





How many partes of reason be there: viij.  
Nowne/pronowne/verbe/partycple/ad-  
uerbe/coniunccon/preposcon/& inter-  
iecccon. ¶ Of the whiche. viij. iij. be decli-  
ned: nowne/pronowne/& partycple w ca-  
se/& verbe onely without case. ¶ These other foure: ad-  
uerbe/coniunccon/preposcon/& interiecccon be viij  
declined. ¶ How knowe you a nowne? For he is a parte Nowne.  
of reason declined with case. And y name of euery thyn-  
ge that maye be felte/sene/herde/or vnderstāde: is in la-  
tyn a nowne propre/or appellatpue.

¶ How knowe you a nowne propre: For his sygnyfycā, Propre.  
con accordeth but to one thynge: though he y voyce som-  
tyme accordeth to many: as Johan/Thomas/London  
Temmes: w other propre names. ¶ How knowe you a Appella  
nowne appellatpue: For bothe his voyce and his sygnytyue.  
fycacyō accordeth vnto many thynge: as a man/a beest  
a fowne/a flode: with other lyke. ¶ Of nownes some be  
substantpues/some be adiectpues/& some be relatyues  
¶ How know you a nowne substantpue: For he maye  
stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde/&  
is declined in latyn w one artycle: as hic magister: or w  
two at the moost: as hic et hec sacerdos.

¶ How knowe you a nowne adiectpue: For he may not Adiectpue.  
stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde/&  
is declined in latyn with thre artycles i one case/ as hic  
et hec & hoc felix/ or with thre dyuers endynge: as bo-  
nus/bona/bonum. ¶ How knowe you a nowne relatyue Relatyue  
ue: For he maketh reherlyng of a thynge spoken of be-  
foze/ and that that is reherled of the relatyue/ is called  
the antecedente.

¶ How many thynges longe to  
euery nowne: vi. Whiche. vi. foure/figure/Genere

Accid. stā.

iiij.



**Primaty nombre/persones/case.** ¶ How many fourmes of now  
 ue. nes ben there. ii. as a primatyue & a deriuatyue ¶ How  
 Deryua knowe you a nowne pꝛymatyue? for he is not fourmed  
 tyue. of another worde: as this nowne Aurū. ¶ How knowe  
 you a nowne deriuatyue? for he is fourmed of another  
 worde: as this nowne Aure. ¶ How many fygures of  
 nownes be there: iii. The symple/as magnus: the com  
 pounde/as magnanimus: the decompoūde/as magna  
 nimitas. ¶ How many gēdres of nownes bē there: vii.  
 The masculyne/the femynyne/the neutre/ & comyn of  
 two/the comyn of thre/the epycene/ & the dubyn gēdre.  
**Masculy** ¶ How knowe you a nowne of the masculyne gendre:  
 ne. for he is declyned with this artycle hic: as hic magister  
 And in thynges hauyng lyfe he betokeneth onelym & as  
**Femyny** ¶ How knowe you a nowne of & femynine gēdre. for  
 ne. he is declyned with hec/ as hec musa: & in thynges has  
 neutre. uyngelife he betokeneth onely the female. ¶ How kno  
 Comyn we you a nowne of & neutre gendre: for he is declyned  
 of two. with hoc: as hoc scānum. ¶ How knowe you a nowne of  
 Comyn the comyn gendre of two: for he is declyned with hic &  
 of thre. hec/as hic et hec sacerdos. ¶ How of & comyn of. iii. gē  
 Epycene dres: for he is declyned with hic. hec & hoc: as hic & hec &  
 hoc felix. ¶ How of & epycene gēdre: for vnder one voy  
 ce and one artycle he cōprehendeth bothe the male & the  
**Dubyn.** female: as hic passer/hec aquila. ¶ Howe of the dubyn  
 gēdre: for he is declyned with hic vel hec: as hic vl hec  
 dies/hic vel hec cortex/hic vel hec silex. ¶ How many  
 nōbres be there. ii. whiche. ii. The synguler/ & & plurell.  
 ¶ How knowe you the synguler nōbre: for he speketh  
 but of one thyng/as a mā. ¶ How knowe you & plurell  
 nōbre: for he speketh of many thynges: as mē. ¶ How  
 many persones be there: iii. & fyrst/ the secōde/ & thyrde



**How knowe you y<sup>e</sup> fyrst persone?** For he speaketh of hym selfe: as I/me/us/or we. Of this persone be put two latyn wordes. Ego/ & nos: with theyr oblique. **How knowe you the seconde persone?** For he is spoken vnto as thou/the/you/or ye. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes/ tu and vos: with theyr oblique/ & euery vocatyue case. **How knowe you y<sup>e</sup> thyrde persone?** For he is spoken of: as he/hym/it/them/or they. And all casual wordes be of the thyrde persone: outtake ego and nos/tu and vos: with theyr oblique & euery vocatiue case. **How many cases be there?** vi. the nominatyue y<sup>e</sup> genytyue/the datyue/ y<sup>e</sup> accusatyue/the vocatyue/ and the ablatyue. **How knowe you y<sup>e</sup> nominatyue case to y<sup>e</sup> verbe?** For he answereth to this questio who/or what and cometh before the verbe: excepte in voyces of y<sup>e</sup> imperatyue mode/ and some voyces of the optatyue mode. Also somtyme whan I haue this englyshe there/ here/or it is: and incertayne interrogacions. **How knowe you the genytyue case?** For whan this sygne of cometh after a nowne substantyue/or a verbe substantyue: the worde that foloweth of/shall be put comynly i the genytyue case/ but this sygne of folowynge a nowne partytyue/dystrybutyue/comparatyue/or superlatyue with other put partytyuely: is sygne of the genytyue case/or the accusatyue case with inter/or the ablatyue case with ex. **Also whan two substantiues come togyder/ yf the one be hauer of the other/ the hauer shall be put in to the genytyue case.** **How knowe you the datyue case?** For to before a nowne/or a pronowne without bodely mouynge: is the signe of the datyue case/ & with bodely mouynge: is comynly sygne of the accusatyue case with this preposycyon ad. **How knowe you the accusatyue case?**

**Fyrst persone**  
 .ii. persone.

*dicuntur casus obliqui oēs preter nōm & vocatiuum.*

**Thyrde persone.**

**Cases.**

**nominatyue.**

*Nota interrogatiua/ infinita/ & relatiua quædam*

**genytyue.**

*Sūt adiectiua oīa verba alia a suis: qđ tantū substantiui est*

**Datyue**

**Accusatyue.**

Acci. itā.

A. iij.

vocatpfe.  
Ablatpue

For he cometh after a verbe/ & answereth to the questio  
whome or what. Allo i with a to wyl serue to the accu  
satpue case. And in without a to wyl serue to p ablatp  
ue case. ¶ How know you p vocatpue case? For he is cal  
led or spoken to. ¶ How knowe you the ablatpue case?  
In/ with/ by/ thugh/ for/ from/ fro/ than/ and by after  
the comparatpue degre be sygnes of the ablatpue case.  
Not withstaundyng some of the be other whyles sygnes  
of an other case. ¶ After a nowne adiectpue/ verbe/ ad  
iectpue/ partpypue/ gerundyue/ or supine: is the sygne  
of the ablatpue case with a preposycyon. ¶ How many  
declensions of nownes be there? fyue. The fyrst/ p secon  
de/ the thyrde/ the fourth/ the fyfth.

Fyrste de  
clension.

**N**OW knowe you the fyrste declension of nownes:  
For the genytpue and the datpue case synguler/  
the nomynatpue & p vocatpue case plurell endeth in ae  
dyphthonge/ the accusatpue in am/ p vocatpue & p ab  
latpue in a/ the genytpue plurell in aru/ the accusatpue  
in as/ the datpue & the ablatpue in is. But of these now  
nes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/ dea/ filia/ mulaq; nata

Cum dña/ famula/ libertaq; iunges equabus

Hic addas asina/ vir plura videbis in blu.

Poeta.

¶ Ntō hic poeta/ gto huius poetæ/ datiuo huic tæ/ ac  
culatiuo hūc poetā/ vctō o poeta: abltō ab hoc poeta. In  
plali ntō hi poetæ/ gto horum poetarū/ drō his poetis/  
accusatiuo hos poetas/ vctō o poetæ/ abltō ab his poe  
tis. ¶ Ntō hec musa/ gto huius muse/ datiuo huic mu  
se accusatiuo hanc musam/ vocatiuo o musa/ ablati  
uo ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiuo he musæ/ geniti  
uo harū musarū/ datiuo his musis/ accusatiuo has mu

Musa.

las: bctō o musae: abltō ab his musis. ¶ How know you Soconde  
 the secōde declēson of nownes: For y genytyue case syn declēson  
 guler/ the nomynatyue and the vocatyue plurell ende i  
 i/ the datyue & the ablatyue synguler in o/ the accusaty  
 ue in um. Whan the nomynatyue case synguler endeth  
 in r/ or in um/ the vocatyue shall be lyke hym. Whā y no  
 mynatyue endeth in us y vocatyf shall ende i e: excepte  
 deus and agnus: that make the vocatyue lyke y nomyn  
 natyue. Also filius that maketh fili. And whan y nomyn  
 natyue endeth in ius: yf it be a propre name of a man y  
 vocatyue shall ende in i: as hic bꝛici⁹/ vocatiuo o bꝛici: y  
 genytyue plurell in ozū: the datyue & the ablatyue in is/  
 the accusatyue in os. ¶ All nownes of y neutre gendꝛe  
 of what declēson so euer they be shall haue thze cases ly  
 ke in bothe nombꝛes: the nomynatyue/ the accusatyue &  
 the vocatyue/ & these thze cases in the plurell nombꝛe/ yf  
 they be declyned shall ende in a: excepte ambo and duo/ y  
 make y neutre in o. ¶ In plurali nominatiuo duo/ duc Duo.  
 duo: gto duoz/ duaz/ duozū: dtō duobus/ duabus/ duo  
 bus: actō duos/ as/ duo: bctō o/ e/ o: abltō duob⁹/ abus/  
 obus. In lyke wyse is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magē Magister  
 gto huius tri/ dtō huic tro/ actō hūc trum/ bctō o ter: ab  
 ltō ab hoc tro. In plali ntō hi tri/ gto hozū trozū/ dtō his  
 tris: actō hos tros: bctō o ter: abltō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō fagus.  
 hec fagus: gto huius gi: dtō huic go: actō hāc gū: bctō o  
 ge: abltō ab hac go. In plali ntō he gi: gto harū goz: da  
 riuo his gis: actō has gos: bctō o gi: ablatiue ab his gis  
 ¶ Ntō hoc scānū: gto huius ni: dtō huic no: actō hoc nū. Scānū.  
 bctō o nuz: abltō ab hoc no. In plali ntō he na: gto hoz  
 nozū: dtō his nis: actō hec na. bctō o na/ abltō ab his nis.  
 ¶ Nownes adiectyues of the fyrst declēson/ and the se  
 conde be declyned after this nowne bonus. ¶ Ntō bo Bonus.

Inuentur.  
 alia: sed non in  
 frequentyū.



**Thyrde  
Declenſon**

nus/bona/bonū:gtō ni/ne/nī:dtō no/ne/no:actō num/  
haz/nū:bctō ne/na/nū:ablō no/na/no. In plali ntō ni  
ne/na:gtō no;ū/natum/noz:dtō nis:actō nos/nas na  
bctō ni/ne/na:ablō nis. ¶ How know you þ thyrde de  
clenſon of nownes: for the genytpue caſe ſynguler en  
deth in is/the datpue in i/the accuſatpue i em/the voca  
tpue ſhall belyke the nomynatiue:excepte in greke woꝝ  
des/the ablatpue in e/somtyme in i/somtyme bothe in e  
and in i. The nomynatpue/the accuſatpue/ and the vo  
catpue in es/þf it be of the neutre in a/the genytpue  
in um/or in ium/the datpue and þ ablatpue in bus  
¶ Theſe nownes make þ accuſatiue ſynguler bothe in  
em/and in im.

Em dat et im rurgis:torquis cumhuri securis

Et reſtis/puppis/ſebzis/peluisq; bipennis

¶ Theſe nownes in theſe verſes folowynge make þ ac  
cuſatpue ſyngulier in im onely.

Que in ſm ſolā  
actū emittunt  
faciunt ablati  
uū in ſ ſolā

Hec dant un tantum:tigris/tibzis/tiberisq;

Maguderis/tullis/ſyrtis/viſ/ſicq; caribdis

Neapolis/litis/thetis/ac thetios adde

Grecula que recto dant ijs ſunt conſocianda.

**Floſ.**

¶ Ntō hic floſ:gtō huius riſ:dtō huic ri:actō hunc rez  
bctō o floſ:ablō ab hoc re. In plali ntō hi rez:gtō hozū  
rū:dtō hiſ ribus:actō hoſ rez:bctō rez/ablō ab hiſ rib⁹.

**Munus**

¶ Ntō hoc munus/gtō hui⁹ muneris/dtō huic muneri  
actō hoc nuſ/bctō o nuſ/ablō ab hoc re. In plali noia

**facerdos.**

tīuo hec ra/gtō hoz rū/dtō hiſ rib⁹/actō hec ra/bctō o  
ra:ablō ab hiſ rib⁹. ¶ Ntō hic et hec ſacerdos/gtō hu  
ius otis/dtō huic oti/actō hūc & hūc ote/bctō o dos/ab  
ltō ab hoc et ab hac ote. In plali ntō hi & he otes/gtō ho

**Omnis.**

rū & haz otū/dtō hiſ otib⁹/actō hoſ & haſ teſ bctō o teſ  
ablō ab hiſ dotibus. ¶ Ntō hic et hec ois/et hoc omne:

gtō huius oīs: dtō huic omni: actō hūc et hāc oēm/ et hoc  
 omne: bctō o oīs/ & o omīe: abltō ab hoc/ & ab hac & ab hoc  
 omī. In plali ntō hī & he oēs/ et hec oīa: gtō hor/ har/ &  
 horū oīm: dtō his oīb<sup>9</sup>: actō hos & has oēs bl omneis/ &  
 hec oīa: bctō o oēs/ & o oīa: abltō ab his ominb<sup>9</sup>. ¶ **How** p fourth  
declension  
 knowe you p fourth declension of nownes? For p geny  
 tyue case synguler/ the nomynatyue/ p accusatiue/ and  
 the vocatyue plurell ende in us: p datyue synguler i ui:  
 the accusatyue in um: p vocatyue shall be lyke p nomyn  
 natyue p ablatyue in u: the genytyue plurell in uum: p  
 datyue & the ablatyue in ibus: but these nownes i these  
 verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis/ et sextis dant ubus: artus

Portus/ acus/ questus/ trib<sup>9</sup>/ et lacus/ & spec<sup>9</sup> arcus **Manus.**

Partubus/ adde veru/ penubus/ querc<sup>9</sup>/ quom<sup>9</sup> fic<sup>9</sup>.

¶ **Nominatiuo** hec manus: gtō huius manus: dtō huic  
 manui: actō hāc manū: bctō o manus: abltō ab hac ma  
 nu. In plali he manus: gtō harum manuū: dtō his ma  
 nibus: actō has manus: bctō o man<sup>9</sup>/ abltō ab his ma  
 nib<sup>9</sup>. ¶ **Nominatiuo** hoc cornu: gtō hui<sup>9</sup> cornu dtō huic **Cornu.**

cornu: accusatiuo hoc cornu: vocatiuo o cornu: abltō ab  
 hoc cornu. In plali ntō hec cornua: gtō hor<sup>9</sup> cornuū: dtō  
 his cornibus: actō hec cornua: vocatiuo o cornua: abla  
 tiuo ab his cornibus. ¶ **How** knowe you p fyfth declen  
 son of nownes? For the nomynatyue & the vocatyue syn  
 clension. p fyfth de  
 guler/ the nomynatyue/ the accusatyue/ and the vocaty  
 ue plurell ende in es: the genytyue & the datyue in ei: p  
 accusatyue in em/ the ablatyue in e/ the genytyue plu  
 rell in erum: the datyue and the ablatyue in ebus. All  
 nownes of the fyfth declension lacke the genytyue/ p da  
 tyue/ and p ablatyue case plurell/ excepte these in these  
 verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis / sextis / genitisq;  
 Plurali: nisi maneries / faciesq; / dies / res  
 Progenies / acies / species / sic materiesq;.

meridies ¶ Nō hic meridiēs / gō hui⁹ ei / dō huic ei. actō hūc em  
 bctō o es: abltō ab hoc e. In plali ntō hī es / gō horū erū  
 dō his ebus / actō hos es / bctō o es / abltō ab his ebus.  
 ¶ Nō hec res / gō huius rei / dō huic rei / actō hāc rē /  
 bctō o res / abltō ab hac re. In plali ntō he res / gō harū  
 rerum / dō his reb⁹ / actō has res / vocatiuo o res / abla  
 tiuo ab his rebus.

**H**ow knowe you a pronowne: for it is a parte of  
 reason put for a nowne / & betokeneth no certay  
 ne thyng of hymselfe / but by y waye of shewyng or re  
 herlyng. ¶ How many pronownes be there? x. ego tu  
 sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / meus / tu⁹ / suus / noster / vester  
 nostras & vestras. To these may be added certayne cō  
 pounds / as istic idēz / hiccine. Of the whiche all lacke y  
 vocatyue case / excepte tu / meus / noster / and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

¶ How many thynges lōge vnto a pronowne: vi. as to  
 a nowne. fourme / figure / gēdre / nombze / plone / & case.  
 fourmes. ¶ How many fourmes ben there? ii. The prymatyue  
 Prymaty and y derpyatyue. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne pri  
 ue. matyue: for he is not fourmed of an other worde: as  
 ego / tu / sui. ¶ How many pronownes prymatyues ben  
 there? vii. as Ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / and is. Of  
 the whiche eyght ego & tu ben onely demonstratyues:  
 Sui onely a relatyue: the other be somtyme demonstra  
 Demon tyues and somtyme relatyues. ¶ How know you a pro  
 stratyue. nowne demonstratyue: for by hym is somwhat shewed



not spoken of before. And euery pronowne demonstratyue shall be suche gendre and nomibre: as the thyng is that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne relatyue: For by hym is somewhat rehersted that was spoken of before. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne deryuatyue: For he is fourmed of his prymatyue: as me<sup>o</sup> of ego/noster of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deryuatyues be there: vii. meus/tuus/suus/noster/bester/nras and bestras. Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demonstratyues: excepte saus/sua/suum. Whiche is alwaye a relatyue. ¶ In euery nowne and pronowne possessyue is vnderstande the genytypue case of his prymatyue/ to whome y adiectyue/ and the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How many fygyures of pnownes ben there: .ij. y symple/as is: the compositiue as idem. ¶ How many gēdres of pronownes ben there: .v. the masculyne/as hic: the femynyne/as hec: the neutre/as hoc: the comyn of two as hic & hec nostras: the comyn of thre/as ego tu sui. ¶ How many declensions of pronownes ben there: foure. The fyrste/the secōde/ the thyrde/ and the fourthe. ¶ How knowe you the fyrst declension: For the genytypue and the datyue case synguler endeth in i. ¶ How many pronownes ben of that declension: thre: as ego tu sui. ¶ Nō ego: gō mei: dō mihi: actō me: bō caret: ablatiuo me. In plali nō nos: gō nostrū vī nostri: dō nobis actō nos: vocatiuo caret: ablatiuo nobis. ¶ Nō tu: genitiuo tui: dō tibi: accusatiuo te: vocatiuo o tu: ablatiuo te. In plurali nō vos: gō vestrum vel vestri/ dō vobis: actō vos: bō o vos: ablatiuo vobis. ¶ Nō caret: genitiuo sui: dō sibi: accusatiuo se: vocatiuo caret/ ablatiuo se. In plali nō caret: gō sui: dō sibi: actō se: bō caret: ablatiuo se. ¶ How knowe you y secōde declension of p

Relatyue

Deryuatyues.

Fygyures.

Gēdres.

Declensions.

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nownes: for the genytyue case synguler endeth in ius/  
or in ius: the datyue in i/ or in e. ¶ How many pronow-  
nes be of that declenſon: v. Ille/iple/iſte/hic/ and is: &  
theſe. viii. nownes with theyr compoūdes: vnus/ tot⁹/  
ſolus/ vllus/ alter/ alius/ quis & vter. Of the whiche:  
viii. nownes: vnus/ totus/ and ſolus onely haue the vo-  
catyue caſe.

Done vocatiuos cum totus/ ſolus/ & vnus

Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius.

Ille.

¶ Ntō ille/illa/illud: gtō illius: dtō illi: actō illum/ illā  
illud: vctō caret: abltō illo/ illa/ illo. In plali ntō illi/ ille  
illa: gtō illozū/ illarū/ illoz: dtō illis: actō illos/ illas/ illa  
vctō caret: abltō illis. ¶ Iple/ ipſa/ ipſū: & iſte/ iſta/ iſtud  
be lykewyſe declyned.

	hic		hūc
Ntō	hec	gtō huius. dtō huic.	actō hāc. vctō caret.
	hoc		hoc
	hoc	hi	hozū
Abltō hac	In plali ntō he	genitiuo	harū dtō his
	hec		hozū.

	hos	
Actō	has	vctō caret
	hec	Abltō his

Is.

¶ Nominatiuo is/ ea/ id: gtō ei⁹: dtō ei: actō eū/ eā/ id:  
vctō caret: abltō eo/ ea/ eo. In plali ntō i/ v/ ei/ ee/ ea: gtō  
eoz/ earū/ eozū: dtō iis vel eis: actō eos/ eas/ ea: vctō ca-  
ret: abltō iis vel eis. ¶ Ntō vnus/ vna/ vnū: gtō vnius  
dtō vni: actō vnū/ vnā/ vnū: vctō vne/ vna/ vnū: abltō  
vno/ vna/ vno. In plali ntō vni/ vne/ vna: gtō vnoz/ v-  
narū/ ozū: dtō vnis: actō vnos/ vnas/ vna: vctō vni/ vne/  
vna: abltō vnis. ¶ This nowne vn⁹ is not vſed i y plu

Vnus.

rell nombze/ but whā he is Forncd w a no wne that lacketh the synguler nombze. ¶ Tot⁹ & solus be lyke wyse declyned. Allo vllus/ vlla/ vllum: alter/ altera/ alteruz: alius/ alia/ aliud: & vter/ vtra/ vtrū: be lyke wyse declyned: saue that they lacke þ vocatyue case. ¶ Ntō quis/ **Quis.** qui/ que/ quod vel quid: gtō cuius: dtō cui: actō quē/ quā quod vel quid: vocatiuo caret: abltō quo vʒ qui/ qua vel qui/ quo vel qui. In plali nominatiuo qui/ que/ que: gtō quorum/ quatum/ quorum: datiuo quis vʒ quibus: actō quos/ quas/ que: vocatiuo caret: ablatiuo quis vel quib⁹

¶ How knowe you the thyrde declenſon of pronownes: For the genytypue case synguler endeth in i/ in e/ & in i: þ datyue in o/ in e/ & in o. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenſon: v. meus/ tuus/ suus/ noster/ and vester.

¶ Ntō meus/ mea/ meum: gtō mei/ mee/ mei: dtō meo/ **Meus:** mee/ meo: actō meū/ meā/ meū: vctō mi/ mea/ meū: ablatiuo meo/ a/ o In plali ntō mei/ e/ a: gtō meoz/ atū/ oz: dtō meis: actō meos/ as/ a: vctō mei/ e/ a: abltō meis.

¶ Ntō noster/ a/ ū: gtō i/ e/ i: dtō o/ e/ o: actō uz/ am/ um: **Noster.** vctō noster/ a/ ū: abltō nostro/ tra/ tro. &c. ¶ Tu⁹/ suus/ & vester be declyned in lyke wyse: saue that they lacke þ vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe you the fourthe declenſon of pronownes: For þ genytypue case synguler endeth in atis/ þ datyue in ati. ¶ How many pronownes be of þ declenſon: ii. nostras and vstras/ & this no wne cuias.

¶ Ntō hic et hec nostras/ et hoc nostrate: gtō huius no **Nostras.** stratis: dtō huic nostrati: actō hūc & hāc nostratē/ et hoc n̄ate: vctō o nostras/ et o te: abltō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc nostrati. In plali ntō hi & he tes/ et hec tia: gtō hoz et harum et hozum tium: dtō his tibus: actō hos et has tes vel teis/ & hec tia: vctō o tes/ & o tia: abltō ab his tib⁹ **Vestras** ¶ Lyke wyse be vstras and cuias declyned: saue that **Cuias.** they lacke the vocatyue case.



**H**ow knowe you a verbe? For he is declyned with  
mode & tense without case & artycle. And betokene  
neth to do / or to suffre / or to be. ¶ How many maner of  
verbes be there: a. a verbe personal / and a verbe impso  
nall. ¶ How knowe you a verbe personall? For he hath  
nombze & persone / and a nomynatyue case. ¶ How ma  
ny thynges longe to a verbe personall: viii. gendre / mo  
de / tens / cougacyon / fygure / fourme / nōbz / & persone.

Verbe p  
sonall.

**Gendres.** ¶ How many gendres of verbes psonalles be there: v.  
a verbe actyue / passyue / neutre / comyn / & deponent.

**Actyue.** ¶ How knowe you a verbe actyue? For he endeth in o / &  
by puttyng to r / maketh a passyue (out take facio and  
his compoundes: that kepeth a in a con polycyon) and  
may gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng.  
**Calefacto.** ¶ Conficio: except inuido / interdico: with fewe other. ¶ How knowe  
you a verbe passyue? For he betokeneth to suffre / & en  
deth in r / & by puttyng away r / he tourneth to his acty  
ue: as amo: / amo. These by y sygnes of a verbe passyue  
am / arte / is / was / were / or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyl ha  
ue after hym an ablatyue case w a pze polycyō of y doer  
or sometyme a datyue / and before hym a nomynatyue  
case of the sufferer: excepte the infynityue mode lette it.

A verbe  
passyue.

A verbe  
neutre.

Comyn.

¶ How knowe you a verbe neuter? For he endeth in o / &  
may not take r / vpo o: as disco / studco: nor gouerne an  
accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hy. ¶ How  
knowe you a verbe comyn? For he hath y letter of the  
passyue / and the sygnifycacyon of the actyue / and the  
passyue bothe: as largio: to graunte / or to by graūted.  
These be verbes comyn in these verses folowynge.

Largio: / experio: / venero: / moro: / osculo: / horro:.

Crimino: / amplecto: / interpreto: / hospito: / adde:.

**Deponēt** ¶ How knowe you a verbe deponente? For he hath y  
**Sumūt.** lettre of y passyue / and betokeneth to do: as loquo: / eris

to speke: excepte nascoz/traſcoz/triſſo: & ſtomacho: & Paſſiue  
 certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi. þ̄ idy nōnunq̄  
 catyue/the imperatyue/þ̄ cptatyue/þ̄ potēcyall/the p̄icipia þ̄  
 coniunctyue/ & the iſynptiue mode. ¶ How knowe you teriti p̄is  
 the indicatyue mode: for he ſheweth or asketh a reaſon depōnen  
 ſo the or falſe/and to his mode wyl ſerue theſe latin woꝝ tū: vt or  
 des: quāq̄/et ſi/tameſi. Alſo woꝝdes in cunq̄: as quicū tuſ/ nat⁹  
 q̄/and woꝝdes genyuate put iſynptely: as quiſquis/þ̄ Indycas  
 whiche alſo wyl ſerue ſomtyme to the coniunctyue mo tyue.  
 de. ¶ How knowe you þ̄ imperatyue mode: for he byd Opatyſ.  
 deth or commaundeth. ¶ How knowe you þ̄ optatyue  
 mode: for he wylleth or deſyꝛeth: & theſe woꝝdes lette  
 wolde god/ I praye god: with other woꝝdes of wyſſyns  
 ge be the ſyꝛnes of the optatyue mode. Alſo theſe latin  
 woꝝdes: oſi/o vtinā/o/vt and ſi/put for vtinā wyl ſerue  
 to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe you the potēcyall Potēcyal  
 mode: for he hathe þ̄ ſyꝛnyfycacyon of one of theſe ver-  
 bes/ poſſum/ volo/ or deſeo: and the iſynptiue mode of  
 the verbe that he cometh of. And his ſyꝛnes i englyſſhe Uſiue po:  
 be theſe: may/can/myght/wold/ſholde/ or ought: with nāturalis  
 other lyke/ and he is fourmed in all tenſes lyke the voy: qū in hoc  
 ces of the optatyue mode: ſaue it that is the voyce of the mō voces  
 p̄terpluperfectens/ in hym is alſo the voyce of the p̄e p̄eriti p̄  
 terperfectēs/ and he is put ſomtyme with the ſyꝛnes of feci et fa  
 the optatyue mode/ & ſomtyme with the ſyꝛnes of þ̄ cō: turti cōiū  
 iunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe you the coniunctyue mo ctiui.  
 de: for he Joyneþ a vbe to h̄ or hym ſelfe to an other Coniung  
 And the woꝝdes in theſe verſes folowynge wyl ſerue to ctyue.  
 the coniunctyue mode/ and many of them ſomtymes to  
 the indycatyue mode.

Anteq̄ vt/ poſtq̄/ niſi/ quū/ quāuis/ vbi donec

An/ ſi/ cum dubitant: quaſi/ quin/ q̄/ ac ſic/ p̄: iuſq̄

Hec coniunctiuos poſcunt: licet adde quouſq̄

**H**ow knowe you the infynityue mode: for to before a verbe is y sygne of the infynityue mode. And whan two verbes come togyder with a relatyue or a coniuncyon: the latter shall be put in the infynityue mode.

**Tenses.** The infynityue mode hath neyther nobre nor person: nor nominatyue case: but comynly an accusatyue case before h<sup>y</sup> expressed or vnderstode.

**Presētēs.** How many tenses be there: v. The presentēs: the preterimperfectēs: y preterperfectens: the preterpluperfectens: & the futerfectens. How knowe you y presentēs: for he betokeneth the tyme that is now: as I loue.

**Preterip.** How knowe you the preterimperfectens: for he speketh of the tyme that is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had: as I lo-

**Preterp.** ued or dyde loue. How knowe you y preterperfectēs: for he speketh of the tyme that is past with this sygne

**fectens.** haue haue/ or hath: as I haue loued/ y haue loued/ he hath loued.

**But plup** The preterperfectēs is v<sup>s</sup>ed oftentymes for the preterimperfectens/ bothe in latyn makynge & in construccyon.

**fectens.** How knowe you the preterpluperfectēs: for he speketh of y tyme that is past with this sygne had/ or haddes: as I had loued thou haddes loued

**Futertēs.** How knowe you the futertēs: for he speketh of y tyme that is to come: comynly with this sygne shall or wyl: as I shall loue/ or wyl loue: thou shalt loue or wylte lo

**ue.** How many coniugacyons ben there: foure. The

**iu** coniugacyon fyrst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ & the fourth.

**How** knowe you a verbe of the fyrst cōiugacyon: for in declynynge he hath a longe before the re/ in y actyue

**Second** voyce/ or before ris in the passyue voyce: as amare ama-  
**coniuga** ris: excepte dare/ circū dare/ venū dare/ pessundare/ sa-  
**cyon.** tis dare y whiche haue a shorte.

**How** of the secūde cōiugacyon: for in declynynge he hath e longe before y re in the actyue voyce/ & before ris in y passyue voyce: as



docere doceris. ¶ How of the .iii. coniugacyon: For in de Thyrde  
 clynynge he hat e short before the re in the actyue voyce cōiugaciō  
 oꝝ before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere/legeris.

¶ How of the fourth cōiugacyon: For in declynynge he fourth cō  
 hath i longe before y re in the actyue voyce/ and before iugacyon  
 ris in the passyue voyce: as audire/audiris. ¶ How many fygures.  
 ny fygures of verbes ben there: .iiij. y symple/as taceo: y  
 cōpounde/as cōticeo: the decompounde/as conticesco.

¶ How many fourmes of verbes be there: .iiij. the pꝛyma  
 tyue/as lego: y deriuatyue/as lectito. ¶ How many nō  
 bres be there: .iiij. the synguler/as lego: the plurel/as legi  
 mus. ¶ How many persones be there: .iiij. y fyrste/as le  
 go/legimus. the secōde/as legis/legitis. y thyrde/as les  
 git/legūt. Amo/amas/amaui/amare/amādi/do/dū/  
 amatū/tu: amans/amaturus (to loue). Docco/doces/  
 docui/docere/docēdi/do/duz: doctū/ctu: docēs/doctur⁹  
 (to teche). Lego/gis/gi/ere: legendi/do/dū: lectū/ctu:  
 legens/lecturus (to rede). Audio/dis/iui/audire: au  
 diendi/do/dū: ditū/tu. audiens/turus (to here).

Indicati	Amo/as/at.	I loue	Amam⁹/atīs/amāt.
uo modo	Docco/ces/cet.	I teche.	In plali Docem⁹/cetis/docēt
tpe pñti.	Lego/gis/git.	I rede	Legim⁹/gitis/legūt
	Audio/is/it.	I here.	Audim⁹/ditis/diunt

Preterito Amabam ¶ I loued oꝝ dyde loue.  
 implecto. Doccbam  
 Legebam bas/bat. In plali bamus/batis/bant.  
 Audiebam

Amāui ¶ I haue loued.  
 Preterito Docui  
 perfecto. Legi isti/it. In plali imus/istis/etūt vel ere.  
 Audiui

Accidē. stā.

B. iij.

**Preterito** Amaueram **I** had loued.  
**plusq̃per** Docueram  
**fecto.** Legeram ras/rat. In plali ramus/ratis/rant.  
 Audiueram

**Futuro.** Amabo **I** shall loue or **I** wyll loue.  
 Docebo bis/bit. In plali bimus/bitis/bunt.  
 Legam es/et. In plali emlis/etis/ent.  
 Audiam

**Impatiuo modo tpe pñti.** **L**oue þ/let hþ loue/let vs loue/loue you/let them  
 Ama/et. Amem⁹/amate/amēt. (loue.  
 Doce/at. Doccamus/docet⁹/doccant.  
 Lege/at. In plali Legamus/legite/legant.  
 Audi/at. Audiamus/audite/audiant.

**Futuro.** **L**et vs loue/loue you/let them loue.  
 Amato **L**oue þ/or emus/etote/anto bel antote.  
 Doceto he here after. ceamus/tote/cēto bel centote.  
 Legito tu bl ille. In plali gam⁹/itote/gūto bel gūtote.  
 Audito amus/tote,diunto bel diuntote.

**Optatiuo modo tpe pñti vt.** Amarem **I** wolde to god **I** loued.  
 Docerem  
 Legerem res/ret. In plali btinā remus/retis/rent.  
 Auditem

**Preterito perfecto vtinam.** **C**aret preterito imperfecto. Quidā tamē volūt vocē  
 presentis esse et preteriti imperfecti.  
 Amauerim **I** pray god **I** haue loued.  
 Docuerim  
 Legerim ris/rit. In plali btinā rimus/ritis/rint.  
 Audiuerim

**Preterito plusq̃per** Amauissem **I** wolde to god **I** had loued.  
 Docuisssem

fecto vt. **Legissem** ses/set. In plali vtinā semus/setis/sent.  
**Audiuissem**

**Futuro** **Amē** (Let me loue) ames(loue þ) amet(let hþ loue.  
**vtinam.** **Doceā** In plali vtinā amem<sup>9</sup> (let vs loue) ametis(lo  
**Legā** ue ye) ament(let them loue)  
**Audiā** as/at. In plali vtinā amus/atīs/ant.

**Potentia** **A marem** ¶ I wolde/sholde/oꝝ ought to loue.  
**li modo tē** **Docerem**  
**poꝝe pñti.** **Legerem** res/ret. In plali remus/retis/rent.  
**Audirem**

¶ Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

**Pꝛeterito** **Amauissem** ¶ I wolde/sholde/oꝝ ought to haue loued.  
**perfecto.** **Docuissem**  
**Legissem** ses/set. In plali semus/setis/sent.  
**Audiuissem**

**Pꝛō plus** **Amauissem** ¶ I had loued.  
**qꝛfecto.** **Docuissem**  
**Legissem** ses/set. In plali semus/setis/sent.  
**Audiuissem**

**Cicero. Quid.** **Amem** (I may loue oꝝ can loue) es/et. In plurali  
**negat hoc.** **Doceam** (em<sup>9</sup>/etis/ent.  
**Futuro.** **Legam** as/at. In plurali amus/atīs/ant.  
**Audiam**

**Cōiuncti** **Amem** (Whan I loue) es/et. In plali em<sup>9</sup>/etis/ent.  
**uo mō tꝛe** **Doceam**  
**pñti cum.** **Legam** as/at. In plali amus/atīs/ant.  
**Audiam**



Præterito  
imperfecto  
Cum. Amarem  
Docerem  
Legerem  
Audirem

¶ When I loued/oz dyde loue.  
res/ret. In præli remus/retis/rent.

Præterito  
perfecto Cum. Amauerim  
Docuerim  
Legerim  
Audiuerim

¶ When I haue loued.  
ris/rit. In præli cū rimus/ritis/rint.

Præterito  
plusquamperfecto.  
Cum Amauissem  
Docuissem  
Legissem  
Audiuissem

¶ When I had loued.  
ses/set. In præli cū semus/setis/sent.

Futuro.  
Cum. Amaues  
Docues  
Leges  
Audiues

¶ When I shall loue.  
ro/ris/rit. In præli rimus/ritis/rint.

Infinitio  
modo tpe  
presenti. Amare  
Docere  
Legere  
Audire

¶ To loue. Amauisse (to haue oz'  
Præterito perfecto Docuisse (had loued  
et plusquamperfecto Legisse  
Audiuisse

Futuro. Amaturum  
Docturū esse. Gerundia vel participi  
Lecturū  
Auditurū  
palia verba sunt hec.

Amans  
Docēs di/do/dū  
Legens  
Audiens

Supina. Amatū  
Doctum  
Lectum  
Auditum

(to loue) Amatū (to be loued)  
Doctu  
Lectu  
Auditu

Duo pti: Amans  
cipi abeni Docens  
ut ab hoc Legens  
Abbo altrū Audiens  
pfitis: vt.

Alterū pti: futuri: vt

Amaturus  
Docturus  
Lecturus  
Auditurus!

Amor/aris/atus sum/ari/amatus/amandus.  
Doceor/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus.  
Lego/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.  
Audio/diris/auditus sum/audiri/audire/audiendus

Indicati  
uo modo  
tpe pfiti.

Amor  
Doceor  
Lego  
Audio

*vel, are, at*  
**E** am loued. *amur, amini, ant*  
*eris, eris, et* *emur, emini, ent*  
*ris bel re: tur. In plali mur amini tur.*  
*is, bel, is, ut* *imur, imini, int*

preterito  
imperfecto

Amas  
Doces  
Leges  
Audies

**E** was loued.  
bar/baris bel bare/batur. In plali bamur/  
(bimini banē.

Preterito  
perfecto.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

**E** haue loued.  
sum bel fui: tus es bel fuisti: tus est bel fuit.  
In plali ti sumus bel fuim?: ti estis bel fu  
istis: ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterito  
plusqper  
fecto.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

**E** had be loued.  
erā vel fuerā: tus eras vel fueras: tus erat  
bel fuerat. In plali ti eramus bel fueram?  
ti eratis bel fueratis: ti erant vel fuerant.

futuro.

Amabor  
Docebo  
Legar  
Audiat

**E** shall be loued.  
beris bel bere bitur. In plali bimus: bimin  
(bitur.  
eris bl ere: etur. In plali emur: er  
it: ent.

Impati  
uo modo  
tpe pñti.  
Amare  
Docere  
Legere  
Audire

Be thou loued.  
et. In plali emur/emini/enē  
*Docemur, amini, antur*  
atur. In plali amur/amini/antur.

Futuro.  
Amatoz  
Docetoz  
Legitoz  
Auditoz

Be thou or he loued here after:  
emur/aminoz/antoz.  
tu vl ille. In plali amur/ceminoz/centoz.  
gaur giminioz guntioz  
dimur diminoz untioz.

optatiuo  
modo tpe  
pñti bt.  
Amas  
Doces  
Leges  
Audis

Wolde god I were loued.  
rer/reris bel rere/ret. In plali btinā remur  
(remini/rentur.

Caret pterito imperfecto.

Pto pfe  
cto btinā  
Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

I praye god I haue be loued.  
sim vl fuerim/tus sis bel fueris/tus sit vl fu  
erit. In plali btinā ti simus vl fuerim? ti sis  
tis bel fueritis:ti sint bel fuerint.

Pterito  
pluſq̃ per  
fecto bt.  
Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

Wolde god I had be loued.  
essem bel fuisset:tus esses bel fuisset:tus es  
set bel fuisset. In plali btinā ti essem? bel sus  
issem?/ti esstis vl fuissetis/ti eent vl fuissent.

Futuro  
btinam.

Amer (let me be loued) meris bel mere (be thou loued)  
amet (let hē be loued) In plali btinā amemur (let vs  
be loued) amemini (be you loued) amet (let thē be loued)  
Docear  
Legar aris bel are at. In plali bt. amur/amini/ant.  
Audiar



Potentia	Amas	<b>E</b> I wolde/holde/oz ought to be loued.
li modo tē	Doces	
poze pñti.	Leges	rer/reris bel erre/ret. In plali remur/reinis
	Audis	(ni/rentur.

**E** Caret.pretérito imperfecto.

Pretérito	Amatus	<b>E</b> I wolde/holde oz ought to haue be loued.
perfecto.	Doctus	eēm bel fuisse/tus esses vlfuisses/tus esset
	Lectus	bel fuisset. In plali ti essem <sup>9</sup> bel fuissetus/ti
	Auditus	essetis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

Pretérito	Amatus	<b>E</b> I had be loued.
plusq̄per	Doctus	esse bel fuisse/tus esses bel fuisses/tus esset bl.
fecto.	Lectus	fuisset. In plali ti essem <sup>9</sup> bel fuissetus/ti esses
	Auditus	tis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

Futuro.	Amer	(I may oz can be loued)eris bel ere/etur. In
	Docer	(plali cū emur/emini/entur.
	Legar	aris bl are/atur. In plali amur/amini/ant.
	Audiar	

Cōiuncti	Amer	(whan I am loued)eris bl ere/etur. In plalt
uq mō tpe	Doceat	(cū emur/emini/entur.
pñti cum	Legar	aris/bel are/atur. In plali cuz amur/amini/
	Audiar	(antur.

Pretérito	Amas	<b>E</b> Whan I was loued.
imperfecto	Doces	
cum.	Leges	rer/reris bl erre/retur. In plalt cū remur/re
	Audis	(mini/rentur.

Pretérito	Amatus	<b>E</b> Whan I haue be loued.
perfecto cū.	Doctus	sim bel fuerim/tus sis bel fueris/tus sit bel
	Lectus	fuerit. In plalt cū ti simus bel fuerimus/ti si
	Auditus	sis bel fueritis/ti sint bel fuerint.

Preterito Amatus  
plusq̃ per. Doctus  
fecto cū. Lectus  
Auditus

¶ When I had be loued:  
essem bel fuissem/ tus esses bel fuisses/ tus.  
eēt bl̄ fuisset. In plali cū ti essem⁹ bel fuisset  
m⁹/ ti essetis bl̄ fuissetis/ ti essent bl̄ fuisset

Futuro  
cum. Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

¶ When I had be loued.  
ero bel fuero/ tus eris bel fueris/ tus erit bl̄  
fuerit. In plali cū ti erimus bel fuerimus/  
ti eritis bel fueritis/ ti erint bel fuerint.

Infiniti  
uo modo. Amari.  
Doceri  
Legi  
Audiri

¶ To be loued. amatū To haue/ or had  
Preterito per. doctum be loued.  
fecto & plusq̃ lectum esse/ bel fuisse.  
perfecto auditum.

Duo par  
ticipia ve  
niunt ab  
hoc verbo  
passiuo al  
terū prete  
riti: vt.

¶ Futuro amatum iri bel amandum esse: to be loued.  
Amatus Amandus  
Doctus Alterū posterioris fu Docendus  
Lectus turi: vt Legendus  
Auditus Audiendus.

Formyn  
ge of ten  
leg.

**O**f the preterperfectes of þ̄ idy catyue mode be. viii.  
censens fourmed/ þ̄ preterpluperfectes of the sa  
me mode by chaungynge i/ in to e/ shorte and puttynge  
to ram: as amauī amauerā/ the preterperfectes of the  
optatyue mode/ & þ̄ coniunctyue mode/ by chaungynge  
i/ in to e/ shorte/ and puttynge to rim: as amauī amaues  
rim/ the futertens of the cōiunctyue mode/ by chaungyn  
ge i/ in to e/ shorte & puttynge to ro: as amauī amauero.  
The preterpluperfectens of the optatyue mode/ of þ̄ po  
tencyall mode and of the coniunctyue mode/ by puttyn  
ge to s/ & sem: as amauī amauissem. The preterperfectes  
of the infynityue mode by puttynge to s/ & se: as amauī

ui/amauisse. ¶ How many cōcordes of grāmer be the? Cōcordes  
re: iij. The fyrste bytwene þ nomynatyue case & þ vbe. of grāms  
The seconde bytwene the adiectyue & the substantyue. mtr.  
The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and þ antecedens.

¶ The nominatyue case & the verbe must accorde in nō  
bre and persone. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde with his  
substantyue in case/ gendze/ & nombze. But nownes par  
tituyes/ dystybutuyes/ cōparatyues oz superlatyue de  
grees/ & other lyke put partitiuely shal accorde in gēdre  
with the genytyue case/ oz the other case that foloweth  
and is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyue shal accorde  
with his antecedent in gendze/ nōbre/ & persone.

**D**o you know you a particyple? For he is a parte of A particy  
ple.  
reason declyned with case/ & taketh parte of now  
ne/ and parte of verbe. What taketh he of nowne? case/  
gendze/ and nombze. What of verbe? Tens/ sygnyfyca  
cyon & fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a party? Gendze.  
cyple? bi. gendze/ case/ tens/ sygnyficacyō/ nōbre/ & figu  
re. ¶ How many gendzes of partycyple be there? iij. þ  
malculyne/ as amat? þ femynine/ as amata: þ neutre  
as amatū. þ comyn of thze/ as hic et hec & hoc amans.

¶ How many cases of partycyple be there? bi. as be of Cases.  
nownes. ¶ How many tenses of partycyple be there? Tenses.  
iij. a partycyple of the presentēs/ a partycyple of þ pre  
tertens/ a partycyple of the fyrst future/ an other of the  
latter future. ¶ How knowe you a partycyple of the pre  
sentēs. For his englyshe endeth in ynge: as louynge/ &  
his latyn endeth in ans/ oz in eng: as amans/ docens.

¶ Of whome is þ partyciple of þ p̄sentēs fourmed? Of  
þ fyrste persone synguler nombze of þ p̄terp̄fectēs of þ  
indyctatyue mode/ by chaūgnge the last syllable i to n &  
s/ as amabā amās/ loquebat loquēs/ poterā potēs: out  
take presens/ absens/ & iens of ibā/ quies of quibā: with  
they? cōpoundes: that make they? gerūdyues in eundi/



cundo/cūdū. And þ genityue case synguler/ the party  
 ciple of þ presentēs in euntis: excepte ambio/ þ maketh  
 ambiendi & ambientis: & superbio/ þ maketh superbiu  
 di and superbientis. ¶ How knowe you a partycyple of  
 þ fyrst futertēs: for he betokeneth to do or about to do:  
 & his latyn endeth in rus: as lecturus to rede/ or aboute  
 to rede: out take the partycyple of þ fyrst futertens that  
 come of verbes neutre passyues: and of sum/ es/ fur. w  
 certayne of his cōpoundes. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed  
 Of þ latter supine by puttyng to rus: as lectu/lectur⁹  
 out take nasciturus of nascor/ ignosciturus of ignosco.  
 Also futures of sum and fio. ¶ How knowe you a particy  
 ple of the pretertens: for his englyshe endeth in d/t/ or  
 n: as loued/ taught/ slayne: & his latyn endeth in tus/ sus  
 rus/ or uus: as amatus/ visus/ nexus/ mortuus. ¶ Of  
 whome is he fourmed: Of þ latter supine by puttyng  
 to s: as doctū/ doct⁹: out take mortu⁹ of morior. ¶ How  
 knowe you þ partycyple of þ latter futertēs. for he beto  
 keneth to suffre lyke the insynptyue mode of the passyue  
 voyce/ and his latyn endeth in dus/ as amādus to be lo  
 ued. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed: Of the genityue case  
 synguler of the partycyple of the presentens/ by chauns  
 gyng tis i to dus: as amātis/ amād⁹. ¶ Of a vbe acty  
 ue & a verbe neutre þ hath the supynes comē. ij. party  
 cyles: one of þ presentēs/ & an other of þ fyrst futertēs:  
 as amās/ amaturus: currēns cursurus. But of suche þ  
 lacke þ supynes cometh but onely þ partycyple of þ pres  
 sentēs: as of timeo cometh onely timēs. ¶ Of a vbe pas  
 syue come two partycyples: one of pretertēs/ & an other  
 of þ laste futertens: as amatus/ amādus. But of suche  
 passyues whose actyues lake the supynes/ cometh ones  
 ly the partycyple of the last futertēs/ as of timeo cometh  
 onely timendus. Of a verbe deponente/ yf he haue the  
 supyne cometh thre partycyples/ one of the presentens

Of the þ  
 tertens.

of þ later  
 future.

another of the preterites / & an other of y<sup>e</sup> fyrst futerrens  
as of loquor cometh loquens / locutus / locuturus. ¶ Of  
a verbe comyn comē. iiii. partycples: one of presentis  
& an other of y<sup>e</sup> latter futerrens: as of largior cometh lar  
gens / largitus / largitur<sup>9</sup> / largiendus. ¶ How many nō  
bz of partycples be there: ij. the synguler / as amās:  
the plurel / as amātes. ¶ How many figures of particp  
ples be there: ij. the symple / as legens: the cōpounde / as  
perlegens. ¶ Ntō hic et hec & hoc amans / gto hui<sup>9</sup> tis:  
dtō huic ti / actō hūc et hāc tē & hoc amās / dtō o amās:  
ablō ab hoc et ab hac & ab hoc te. In psali ntō hi & he tis  
et hec tia / gto hozū et harū & hozum tuum / dtō his tibus:  
accusatiuo hos et has tes et hec tia vocatiuo o tis & etia  
ablatiua ab his tibus. ¶ Ntō amaturus / a / ū: genui uo  
ri / re / ri: dtō ro / re / ro: accusatiuo / rum / ram / rū: dtō re  
ra / rum: ablatiua ro / ra / ro. In plurali nominatiuo ri /  
re / ra: gto roz / ratū / rozū: dtō ris: accusatiuo ros / ras /  
ra: dtō ri / re / ra: ablō ris. ¶ Ntō amatus a um: & amā  
dus / a / ū: by lyke wyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of  
wyse may the boyce of the partycple be chaūgedh i to  
a no done: iiii. maner wyse. The fyrst whā he is construs  
ed with another case than y<sup>e</sup> verbe that he cometh of as  
doctus grammaticē / the seconde by conposicion: as do  
ctus / indoctus: the thyrde by cōparyson: as doctus / do  
ctior / doctissimus: the fourth / whan he sygnifyeth no  
tyme: as amandus. i. amari dignus.

**N**ow knowe you an aduerbe: For he is a parte of  
reason vndeclyned that is Joyned vnto verbes /  
partycples / gerundyues: and supynes to declate / & ful  
fyll the sygnifycacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges  
longe to an aduerbe: iiii. Sygnificacyon / comparyson /  
fourme / and figure. ¶ Significationes aduerbiozum  
q̄ sunt: aut sunt aduerbia loci / aut tēporis / aut nūeri. &c.

Interdū Que sunt aduerbia loci/hic/illic/istuc/hac/quo/vbi/in  
sibiipſi. tus/foras/intro/foris/obuiam. ¶ These:vi.aduerbes  
Idez pa/be interrogat yues of places. quo (wheder) qua (whiche  
rum hone way) vnde (from whnes) vbi (where) quozsum (wheder  
ste pudici warde) quousqz (how ferre). ¶ Que sunt aduerbia tem  
tiā habue poris. Hodie nūc/nuper/heri/cras/aliquā/olim/tūc/quū  
re.

dū/iā/semper/mane/modo/vesperi/tātisper/aliquan  
tisper/iterdū: Que nūeri: semel/bis/ter/quat/nonies/  
decies/vicies/millies. Que ordinis: inde/deinde/dein  
ceps/deniqz/demū/postea/præterea/primū/primo scdo  
vicissim: qd et separā di est. Que negādi: haud/neqz/nō:  
minime/neutiqz/nequaqz. Que affirmādi: etiā/quidnē  
pfecto/quippe/certe/scilz. Que optādi: vtinā/oli/vt/o  
z si pro vtinā. Que cōcedēdi: licet/esto. Que adulandi:  
sodes/ambo. Que iurādi: pol/me castoz/me hercle/me  
diustidius. Que demonstrandi: en ecce/eccū/eccā. Que i  
terrogandi: cur/quare/quamobrem? Que dubitandi et  
euētus: sunt que interdū cōfundunt: vt qd/qui/nū/nō/  
nūquid. Que dubitandi: forsan/forſitan/forſſis/for  
ſaſſe. Que phibēdi: ne. Que euēt? forte/fortuitu. Que  
similitudinis quasi/ceu/tāqz/vt/belut/beluti/sic/sicut  
ſicuri/prout/perinde/aſi. Que vocādi: heus/ehodum?  
Que respondendi: heu. Que cōgregandi: ſimul/vna pa  
riter/cōiuniter. Que elegendi: poti⁹/immo: Que hoz  
tandi: cia/age/agite. Que ſeparandi: ſcozsum/vicatin  
berinqz/ſingulatim/ſemote/paulatī/ſenſim. Que qua  
litatis: bene/pulchre/fortiter/omnino/care/viliter/mi  
ſere/moſoſe/pperā/expedite. Que quantitatis: multū  
pl⁹/min⁹/patū/satis/nimiū/nimis/balde. Que cōpas  
rādi tam et qz/magis/maxime. Grad⁹ cōparatiōis ſūt  
tres: poſitiuus/cōparatiu⁹/et ſuperlatiuus. Que ſunt  
aduerbia poſitiui gradus: docte/pulchre/fortiter: z ſilia  
Comparatiui: doctius/pulchrius/fortius. Que ſuper  
latiui: doctiſſime/pulcherrime/fortiſſime. ¶ Many ads



uerbes/cōiunccyons/ & interieccyōs: be of dyuers signi  
fycaciōs & therfore they may be dyuerfly named: as vbi  
may be an aduerbe of place/ & of tyme at a coniunccyon  
copulatyue/ aduersityue/ & dyminutyue. ¶ How many  
fourmes of aduerbes be there: two: ȳ primatiue: as clā  
the deriyatyue: as clanculuz. ¶ How many fygyres be  
there: thre: the symple/ as diu: ȳ cōpounde/ as interdiu/  
ȳ compounde/ as imprudenter. ¶ With how many cas  
ses may an aduerbe be constraed: With all cases. With  
a nominatyue/ as en priamus: with a genityue case/ as  
vbiq; loco:ū: with a datyue/ as propi<sup>9</sup> vibi: with an ac  
cusatyue case/ as prime hispaniā: with a vocatyue/ as  
heus puer: with an ablatyue/ as procul dubio.

**N**ow knowe you a coniunccyon: for he is a parte  
of reason vndeclined / that Joyneeth wordes/ or  
sentences togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a cō  
iunccyon: Thre: powe/ fygyre/ & orde. ¶ Howe many  
powers of coniunccyons be there: copulatyues/ dysiun  
ctyues/ and interrogatyues/ with other that folowe.

Que sunt copulatiue coniunctiones: et/ q; / atq; / at/ ac/  
alī/ quoq;. Que sunt disiunctiue: aut/ ve/ vel/ ne/ nec/ an/  
neq; / seu/ siue. Que interrogatiue: ne/ an/ necne/ anne/  
nōne. Que explectiue vel completiue: quidē/ equidē/ ve  
ro/ aut/ quoq; / scz/ nimirū/ pfecto. Que aduersatiue: s; /  
tamē/ quāq; / quīs/ et si/ tamet si/ etiā si/ at/ verū/ et cete  
rū: qñ pro sed ponūtur. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue:  
ni/ nisi/ quin/ alioquin/ pter q̄. Que diminutiue: saltē:  
ne/ nec/ at/ aut/ & vel pro saltem. Que causales: q; / quas  
propter/ qñ/ quippe/ enī/ et enī/ nā/ nāq; / qñquidē/ liqui  
dē/ quaten<sup>9</sup> / vt/ q̄/ ne/ neu/ neue/ si/ quū/ & qñ sumpta p  
quia. Que conditionales: si/ siue/ modo/ dum/ dummodo  
Que rationales: ergo/ ideo/ igitur/ itaq; / proin/ pinde/  
quocirca/ ppter ea/ idcirco. Que electiue: quā/ ac/ & atq;  
qñ sumunt<sup>9</sup> pro q̄. ¶ How many figures of cōiunccyons

be there: it. The symple: as at/eni. the cōpounder: as at/et/eni. ¶ Quidō cōiunctionū est triplex. Aliē autē p̄po-  
 sitiu ordinis sunt: vt at/ac/ast. Aliē autē subiunctiu ordinis: vt q̄/be/ne/aūt/quidē/quonq̄/et vero. Aliē cōmu-  
 nis ordinis: vt ergo/ideo/igit̄/nāq̄/tamē. ¶ How ma-  
 ny wayes may a cōiunccon copulatyue be put bytwe-  
 ne vnlyke cases: iiii. maner of wyse. The fyrst: whan the  
 wordes that iclude y copulacyō haue not one nature of  
 construccyon: vt iste liber est meus/ & fratris. Cicero fu-  
 it eloquens et magni ingenij. The seconde wyse whā he  
 cometh after a worde y may gouerne diuers cases vt tu-  
 es dignus laudis et p̄mio. The thyrde whan he is put  
 bytweene two nomines of places whiche must be put i dy-  
 uers cases: vt Cicero floruit Rome et athenis.

**H**ow know you a p̄poscon? For he is a parte  
 of reason vnderpyned moost comynly set before o-  
 ther partes of reason in apposcon and in cōposcon.  
 ¶ How many thynges lōge to a p̄poscon. ii. Power  
 to gouerne case: and fygure. What case wyll a p̄poscon  
 gouerne. Somtyme an accusatyue/ somtyme an abla-  
 tyue/ & somtyme bothe the accusatyue & the ablatyue:  
 ¶ Que p̄positiōes regūt actiū: Ad/apd/ante/aduersū/  
 aduersus/cis/citra/circū/circa/cōtra/erga/extra/iter/  
 intra/infra/iuxta/ob/pone/per/pp̄/pp̄ter/scōz/post  
 trans/bltra/sup̄a/p̄ter/circiter/blq̄/versus/secus/  
 penes. ¶ Que ablatiū casum regūt: A/ab/abs/cū/cozā/  
 clā/de/e/ex/p/p̄e/palā/sine/absq̄/ten⁹. ¶ Que vtrosq̄  
 casus regūt In/sub/sup & subter. In/sub/sup & sub-  
 ter whan they be Joyneth with v̄bes or partycples/  
 that betokenē mouyng to a place/ they gouerne an accu-  
 satyue/ but ioyned with other verbes they gouerne an  
 ablatyue case. These p̄poscon apud/penes/secūdi  
 absq̄/sine: with certayne other stande euer in apposcon.  
 And these: am/di/dis/re/se/co/cō: stande euer i cōpos-

sycon. A preposicion in composicion oftentimes wyll  
 serue to the same case y he doth in apposicion. ¶ What  
 doth a preposicion in composicion. Oftentimes he en  
 creaseth / somtyme he dimynished / & somtyme he chaū  
 geth the sygnification of the wordes that he is copou  
 de with: as adinito / subidco / dedisco. ¶ Whā two pre  
 posicions come before a casuall worde / the latter prepo  
 sicion shall gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. Interdū  
etiam has  
būdat: vt  
emozi.  
 ¶ What dyfference is bytwene an aduerbe & a very pre  
 posicion: A very preposicion in apposicion maye us  
 uerbe put wout his casual worde / and an aduerbe may

¶ How many fygures of preposicions be there: Two.  
 the symple / as versus: the compounde / as aduersus.  
 ¶ All preposicions in apposicion be put before y wor  
 des that they serue to: outtake versus / bīq / and tenus  
 whiche comynly be put after y wordes y they serue to.  
 ¶ Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe noms  
 bres of these thre pronounes ego / tu / sui: and somtyme  
 after the ablatyue case of this nowne qui / que / quod.

**N**ow knowe you an interieccion: For he is a pte  
 of reason vndeclined that betokeneth passyō of  
 mannes soule with an vnperfyte voyce for Joye / sorow  
 wonder / drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges lōge to an in  
 terieccion: one sygnification onely. ¶ Signification  
 of interieccions ben dyuers: some ben of Joye: as euay /  
 euge / ha / ha / he. Some of sorow: as heu hei / ve. Some  
 of drede: as at at. Some of meruaylinge or wondrynge  
 as pape. Some of dysdaynyng or of scornynge: as hui  
 bah. Some of exclamacion / indignacion / or angre: as  
 proh. Some of cursynge / as beh / malū. multo malo. All  
 other may be reduced to some of these.

¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interieccō.  
 A nowne by hymselfe / as maluz: somtyme a pronoune  
 and his adiectyue / as me miserū: somtyme an hole reas



son bothe i latyn & in englyshe: as proh deū/ atq; hoīm  
 fidem/ ah Ihesu mercy/ ha good lozde: and suche other.  
 ¶ An interieccyon may be cōstrued w all cases/ excepte  
 a genptyue & an ablatyue/ with a nomynatyue: as o fes  
 tus dies hoīs: with a datyue/ as hei mihi with an accu  
 satyue/ as heu me miserū: w a vocatyue/ as ah Cordō.

.. ¶ I A I S. ..

### ¶ Additamenta.

¶ Whan haue of befoze a propre name of a cyte/ towne  
 regyō oz countree/ oz ony other place/ yf the worde that  
 gooth befoze of/ betoken not the owner. I shall comynly  
 take the possessyue of the name of the place/ and not the  
 genptyue/ nor y ablatyue with a preposycion: as Iohā  
 nes Londoniensis/ nō de Londiniis: elephanti arabici  
 potius q̄ Arabie: piscis marinus potius q̄ maris. Fra  
 gra montana/ potius q̄ montis. But in some appellaty  
 ues I may take indyfferētely the genptyue case of y na  
 me of the place/ oz his possessyue/ as prefectus byban<sup>9</sup> vl  
 bybis/ cōluetudo forēsis bel fori/ mos patri<sup>9</sup> bel patrie.

¶ All nownes adiectyues of the thyrde declenſon whos  
 le nomynatyue case synguler endeth in er/ oz in is/ and  
 hathe the neutre in e/ also substantyues in ar/ in al/ oz in  
 e (excepte sal) make theyr ablatyue case singuler comyn  
 ly in i. ¶ All nownes substāttyues & adiectyues of y thyr  
 de declenſon/ whose genptyue case plurell endeth i ium  
 make theyr accusatyue plurell in es & in eis. ¶ Eadē vox  
 varie sumpta potest diuersay esse partiū oōnis: vt hic  
 pronomē est & aduerbiū/ verbum/ nomē/ & coniunctio.  
 ¶ Aduerbium/ et interiectio/ et sic de multis alijs.

¶ Imprinted at London by Wynkyn de Worde.  
 The yere of our lozde, M. CCCC. & xix.

